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SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1905.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The correspondence between our min-
ister at Caracas and the Venezuelan min-
ister for foreign affairs concerning the
dispute between our Government and
Venezuela puts President Roosevelt in
a most unenviable position. The corre-
spondence has been kept secret by the
State Department, but the Baltimore Sun
prints what it says is a "paraphrase of
these highly important papers."

The note of Minister Powers to the Ven-
ezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, which
has been termed the "ultimatum" of the
United States to Venezuela, follows:
"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of
Venezuela:—I have received instructions
from my Government to ask the Govern-
ment of Venezuela if it is dis-
posed or not to submit to arbitration all
pending questions between the two Gov-
ernments. I enclose an instruction au-
thorizing my Government to accept of
the arbitration which is of im-
portance. It follows:

"It is the opinion of the United States
that it is necessary to put an end to the
offenses committed by the Government
of Venezuela against the justice
done to American interests. The Gov-
ernment of the United States therefore
desires to ask the Government of Ven-
ezuela to decide, yes or no, if it is willing
to submit all pending questions in a
friendly way to arbitration. Arbitration
is a fair and just way to settle these
questions. In case Venezuela should re-
fuse to submit these questions to arbitra-
tion, the United States reserves to itself
the right to take such action as it may deem
proper."

The reply of the Venezuelan Minister for
Foreign Affairs to this diplomatic
note, which was received by
Secretary Taft only a few days ago, and
which has placed this country, as it is
said, in the position of having to "back
down," is of great interest. In fact,
the note is so much to the point and is such
an absolute refusal to the demands of
the United States that the State Depart-
ment has steadfastly refused to make it
public. It follows:

"To the United States Minister Herbert W.
Hoven:
"Excellency—There are no questions of
an international character pending be-
tween Venezuela and the United States.
The Government of Venezuela desires to
know if the United States has respect or
not for the sovereignty of Venezuela, and
has consideration for the nobility of its
judicial power. The Venezuelan Govern-
ment cannot consent to withdraw from
its pending questions submitted to the
courts of the country in accordance
with the terms of the concession and
the laws of Venezuela."

The language of President Monroe
contained in his message of 1823 and announ-
cing what we now call the Monroe Doc-
trine is: "We should consider any at-
tempt on the part of European powers
to extend their system to any portion
of this hemisphere as dangerous to our
peace and safety." He further said
that this Government "could view any
interposition for the purpose of oppress-
ing them (the South American repub-
lics), or controlling in any other manner
their destiny, by any European power,
in any other light than as the manifes-
tation of an unfriendly disposition to-
wards the United States." We now in-
sist upon arbitration of our claim; Presi-
dent Castro insists upon settling it
in the courts of his country. If we
use force will we not be violating the
spirit of the Monroe Doctrine? We could
not, under that doctrine, seize South
American territory when we are deny-
ing that right to other nations. No more
could we consistently interfere in any
way with the form of government of any
South American republic, but in en-
forcing our claim, would we not be in
a sense interfering with the sovereignty
of Venezuela? As a recent writer on
this subject puts it, "Our own adminis-
trations have repeatedly announced that
we have no intention of relieving any
American republic from its obligations
as fixed by international law, nor of
preventing any interested power from
enforcing such obligations, nor from in-
flicting merited punishment for the breach
of such obligation, and that we guarantee
no State against punishment. On the con-
trary, we have announced that, because
injurious to our national interests, such
punishment must not take the form of
forcibly depriving an American State of
the right and power of self-government."

Minister Bowen insists upon submitting
the dispute with Venezuela to arbitra-
tion. President Castro replies that this
is not a question of international char-
acter, but a question for the courts of
Venezuela to settle. Therefore, the Gov-
ernment of Venezuela desires to know if
the United States has respect or not
for the sovereignty of Venezuela and
has consideration for the nobility of its
judicial power? It is an embarrassing

question. If any such claim were pend-
ing in the courts of the United States
and Venezuela would insist upon taking
the case out of the court and submitting
it to arbitration, our Government would
not seriously consider such a proposal.
However, this is President Roosevelt's
case, and he shall not undertake to de-
cide it for him.

The T.D. and the Candidates.

The Times-Dispatch is taking no part
in the contest between the several can-
didates for Democratic honors in this
campaign. We are endeavoring to deal
fairly with each and every one of them
and any candidate who feels that he is
not getting a square deal is requested
to let his complaint be known to the
editor. We may just as well explain right
here that we cannot undertake to print
communications advocating or disparag-
ing any candidate, except as advertising
matter. If we should open our columns
free of charge to such communications
we should be swamped with them and
some candidate would get an advan-
tage over others.

Another explanation. In saying a word
the other day in behalf of Governor
Montague and in reply to the charge
brought against him that he had been
negligent of the duties of his office in
going around the country making
speeches, we had no thought of advancing
his candidacy for the Senate, any more
than we had any thought of advancing
the candidacy of Senator Martin when we
commended him a few days before for the
stand he had taken toward fusion in Nor-
folk county. We know that Governor
Montague has made a faithful and effi-
cient Governor. We know that he has
rendered good service in making speeches
in behalf of good causes and good insti-
tutions, and it seemed to us fair to say
that much for him as Governor.

Senator Martin took a manly stand
against fusion in Norfolk county and it
seemed proper to commend him for that,
as a Democratic leader and a Democratic
officeholder, but not as a candidate for
re-election. Mr. Montague has made a
good Governor and Mr. Martin has made
a good Senator, and it always gives The
Times-Dispatch pleasure to recognize
the good service of any public servant.
Senator Martin has been a most industri-
ous worker and has secured for various
Virginia communities liberal appropri-
ations from Congress and other beneficial
legislation. We acknowledge his service
and commend him for it and we take
this opportunity to say that we do not
approve the characterization of him by
Governor Montague that he had done
little more than serve the purpose of a
"department runner."

However, all this is a matter of polit-
ics and each of these distinguished can-
didates may conduct his campaign as he
sees fit. The Times-Dispatch is an in-
terested looker-on and will not interfere.
We do reserve the right, however, to say
a word in season in commendation of the
services of each candidate and to raise
our voice in behalf of any candidate
in case of an attack upon his official
record which appears to us to be unfair.

How to Build Up the Suburbs.

The most beautiful suburban residence
section in any city of Virginia is the set-
tlement of Ghent, now forming a part of
the city of Norfolk, and we have been
at some pains to ascertain how and un-
der what conditions the settlement was
formed and built up.

In the year 1890 there was a large tract
of unimproved land lying near the city
just across Smith's Creek, although not
connected with the city by a bridge. The
"Norfolk Company" was formed and pur-
chased 50 acres of this land from vari-
ous owners and the settlement was named
after one of the most conspicuous old-
time residences upon it, formerly owned
by a man who first brought to this coun-
try the news of the ratification of the
treaty of Ghent. By an act approved Feb-
ruary 20, 1890, which may be found by
those who desire to see it in the Acts
of 1889-90, page 546, all this territory was
added to the city. Thus it will be seen
that the formation of the company and
the addition of the territory to the city
were almost contemporaneous.

The streets were graded and paved and
a bridge connecting the territory with the
old portion of the city was constructed by
the company, and there has never been
any repayment of any of this expense
by the city to the company. The money
was also advanced by the company to
lay the water mains and the gas mains.
Norfolk city does not own its gas plant,
but does own its water works, and we
understand that the amount expended by
the company in laying water mains was
refunded by the city and the amount ex-
pended in laying gas mains was refunded
by the gas company. The Norfolk Com-
pany's property was to a large extent
severed by the company, but with the un-
derstanding when its system of sewerage
should be taken in and made a part of the
system of the city, the city should repay
the company for its outlay; and this was
ultimately done.

Under section 5 of the annexation act,
the inhabitants of the territory annexed
and the owners of land lying there-
in were not made liable on their property
within that ward for a period of fifteen
years from the date of the act for any
part of the existing debt of the city of
Norfolk, nor for the interest thereon, nor
for any tax levied therefor, and their
ad valorem tax to the city was limited
to the rate then levied by the county of
Norfolk for general purposes for the
year 1888, namely, 70 cents on the \$100;
unless local improvement should be made
on the property upon petition of a ma-
jority of the property owners on any
street.

There are two important points in the
above brief outline of plan and scope
which should be of special interest to the
Council and people of Richmond. The
first is that the work of grading and pay-
ing the streets and of building the
bridge connecting the settlement with the
city was done at the expense of the
company and it may be said just here
that the work was well done. The streets
are broad, the paving is first-rate and
there are beauty spots here and there
throughout the settlement. It should also
be noted that these improvements were
made and city conveniences provided be-

fore lots were sold and buildings erect-
ed. Therefore, purchasers of lots took no
chances on getting city conveniences. It
is also to be noted that the work was
done on the co-operative plan, the com-
pany paying for part of the improvements
and the city paying the rest.

The next point is that in consideration
of the work done by the company the ter-
ritory annexed was exempted from the
burden of city debt and exempted from
full city taxation for a period of fifteen
years, the tax rate for that period being
no higher than the county rate.

We do not know how well pleased is the
corporation of Norfolk with the terms
under which this property was taken into
the city and developed. We do not know
how much it has cost the corporation in
addition to the revenue derived to give
city privileges and protection to this set-
tlement. We do not know how many citi-
zens of the old city abandoned their prop-
erty and moved over to Ghent. We do
not know how values in the old city were
affected by the development of Ghent.
But we do know that Norfolk has thus
secured the most beautiful and best ap-
pointed residential settlement of any city
in the State, and that it has acquired
property which will hereafter yield a hand-
some revenue.

The Poll Tax.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I beg to call your attention to
impression that prevails in this county
and in support with a good many in other
portions of the State, with regard to the
payment of the poll tax.

There seems to be lukewarmness on
the part of many of the Democrats in
this county, in the coming election, and some
are not paying it with the idea that if they
do not pay they will not be forced to
pay eventually by the tax collector, though
they may have property out of which it
may be made, or they may be depend-
ing on the carelessness of the officers
who have the collecting of it.

The Republicans are giving evidence
of paying up pretty well.

C. E. JONES.

Carysbrook, Va.
A citizen is as much in duty bound to
pay the poll tax as any other tax as-
sessed or assessable against him and this
without any reference whatever to the
question of voting. The Constitution of
Virginia provides that "the General As-
sembly shall levy a State capitation tax
of, and not exceeding, \$1.50 per annum on
every male resident of the State not less
than twenty-one years of age, except
those pensioned by the State for military
services; \$1 of which shall be applied
exclusively in the aid of public free
schools."

Section 536 A. of Pollard's Code provides
that every capitation tax for State, county
and corporate purposes shall be a
lien upon the real estate owned by the
persons against whom such tax is as-
sessed from the time of such assessment;
and if such tax be not paid real estate
may be subjected to sale for the payment
thereof when the tax shall have become
three years past due. Every citizen,
whether he be a voter or not, should
discharge this duty which he owes to
the State, should pay his capitation tax
cheerfully and as a matter of pride.
The capitation tax is a sort of badge
of honor. The receipt for it is a certi-
ficate of citizenship and every citizen
who appreciates the privilege of citizen-
ship in Virginia will have a sense of
pride in carrying in his pocketbook the
treasurer's receipt for his capitation tax.

As already pointed out, the Constitu-
tion provides that two-thirds of the cap-
itation tax shall be applied exclusively
in the aid of public free schools and that
is another reason why every citizen should
pay this tax.

The framers of the Constitution were
so certain that the capitation tax was
a just tax that they made its payment a
prerequisite to voting. They reasoned
that the man who thought so little of
the privilege of voting as to be unwilling
to pay his capitation tax six months
ahead of the election was not a proper
person to vote. These are prosperous
times and every qualified voter can man-
age without embarrassing himself to
pay this trifling tax each year. We in-
sist that it is not only a privilege but
a duty to pay the capitation tax and
the man who fails to pay it, whether he
be a voter or not, is a tax-dodger and
shirks a binding obligation of citizen-
ship.

Carolina and Virginia Editors.

The Roanoke News of Weldon heartily
approves the proposal of The Times-Dis-
patch for a joint meeting of the Virginia
Press Association and the North Caro-
lina Press Association next summer. Our
Weldon contemporary says:

"The Richmond Times-Dispatch knows
how to fight the battles for the honor,
safety and welfare of Virginia, and it
also knows how to gracefully yield a point.
It heartily endorses the sentiments ex-
pressed by Virginia's leading daily in its propo-
sitions for a joint meeting of the brethren
of the two States."

It is gratifying that these kind words of
approval come from our nearest North
Carolina contemporary, and we hope that
the sentiment expressed by the Roanoke
News in favor of a "reunion" is the sen-
timent of the North Carolina press. The
Union of the North Carolina press. The
more we think on the subject the better
we like the idea of a joint meeting. Each
association would, of course, hold its own
association business meetings, and there
would be no confusion on this point. But
in addition to these separate meetings
there could be one or more joint sessions
of the two associations in which various
subjects of interest to the craft would
be discussed, and an interchange of views
on newspaper topics between the editors of
the two States would undoubtedly be
enjoyable and profitable.

But the chiefest charm of such a meet-
ing would be the social feature. It would
be well for the editors of these two States
and the ladies who usually accompany
them to meet together and exchange
greetings. There are editors in North
Carolina with whom we have been talk-
ing through print, for years and whom

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cleaner.

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we esteem as personal friends. Yet we
have never had the pleasure of meeting
them face to face. It would certainly
be most delightful to the members of our
household to meet the North Carolina
brethren and know them better. It would
be not only agreeable, but profitable, and
while we are at it, let us say to the
North Carolina brethren that they are
missing a great deal in not knowing the
Virginia brethren better. We have a
fine lot of men in the Virginia Press As-
sociation, and if we do say so, they are
as thoroughly genteel and gentlemanly
as any set of fellows in the land. Let's
get together and have a good time. How
delightful it would be to hear the Char-
lotte Observer and the Norfolk Landmark
discuss "When Do a Purp Become a
Dog?" "Why Do a Rabbit Wobble His
Nose?" and other topics, over which
these contemporaries have been wrangling
for many years. We can see lots of fun
ahead, if the mix-up can be arranged.

Richmond Education Association.

The largest organization in Richmond
is the Richmond Education Association.
That is a proud statement. It speaks
volumes for the culture of this city, for
the high esteem in which education is
held.

The organization is doing a splendid
work. It will hold its annual meeting on
Tuesday night in the auditorium of the
Mechanics' Institute and it would be an
inspiration to have every seat occu-
pied by a member.

Reports for the year will be read and a
few short talks will be made by promi-
nent members. Let's have a real dress
parade occasion.

The Last Request.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"Then came the day of unleavened
bread, when the Passover must be killed.
And when the hour was come, He sat
down, and the twelve apostles with Him.
... And He took bread and
gave thanks, and broke it and gave unto
them, saying: 'This is My body, which is
given for you, this do in remembrance
of me.' Likewise, also the cup after
supper, saying: 'This cup is the New
Testament in My blood, which is shed for
you.'"
—St. Luke, xlii:7-14-20.

It was again the Passover, and Jesus,
as a Jew, would keep the feast. It was
a family feast, and while national in its
observance, was also domestic in its
detail and privacy.

The lambs of proper age and condi-
tion were brought to Jerusalem and
pened together, so that the head of each
family could choose his own lamb from
among the great multitude. The priest
must then examine it and pronounce it
legally clean.

Two of the disciples were sent out by
the Master to do this preliminary work.
They went in person to the pens, selected
a lamb according to the law, and sub-
mitted it to the scrutiny of the priest.
His verdict given, in due time it was
slain in the legal way; the portion de-
signed for the altar was left with him;
the carcass trussed with two skewers of
pomegranate wood, shaped like a cross,
was taken home to be prepared for the
evening meal.

The Passover was never to be cele-
brated by less than ten or by more than
twenty at one time. The disciples made
ready the Passover, in all its details, as
they had been directed, and in "an upper
room" gathered with the rest of the
little company to eat it, for the last time,
with their Lord and Master.

For Jesus Christ calls Himself Master
even now. The great clock of time has
struck His hour; but it finds Him calm
and concerned only for others. He issues
His commands, although dependent on
His friends for this last hospitality;
without a home even of His own in
which to keep the feast. He announces
with authority the time and place. "The
Master saith, My time is at hand. I will
keep the Passover at this house with my
disciples."

He is still Master, and Lord still, and
His orders are royal orders. In His
look there is neither fear nor weakness,
as He stands awaiting His destiny.

In the Pascal Supper there was a
ritual prescribed, partly by custom and
partly by the law. As the father sat
with his children around the table, they
were bidden to ask: "What meaneth this?"
and then he was to answer: "This
bread is the unleavened bread that was
eaten in the house of bondage. This lamb
is the lamb slain in Egypt; this wine is
the wine of the covenant, which Jehovah
made with your fathers." But that night,
when this statement should have been
made, Christ changed it and said: "This
bread is my body, broken for you." And
as He gave the cup: "This cup is the
new covenant of my blood, which is shed
for you," and then He added His last
dying request—the only request He ever
made of His followers—"This do in re-
membrance of Me."

Had He said: "Build the same fine
cathedral that shall stand as a memorial
of Me," how all the ages would have
poured forth their wealth, so that some-
where in the world there might arise a

central temple, in which the sacred cross
should stand forever! Yet the cathedral
might have passed into the hands of men
corrupted by ambition or belittled by
narrowness, and hardened by dogma.

If He had asked for some great monu-
ment to be raised, how we would have
traveled miles upon miles to gaze upon
it! But had it been built, the rain and
the wind and the frost would have eaten
into it, and destroyed it. He made
His monument instead in loving hearts,
the only true and enduring memorial.

He commands us in many things; He
guides us in many things; He gives us
opportunity to serve Him; by His chil-
dren, the poor in many ways; but there
is only one personal request He makes
of us—that from time to time at His
table, with His bread and wine, we shall
(as they that love Him have done
throughout the ages) perpetuate His
memory and show that we in loving
gratitude "remember Him."

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is
a great mystery, and it is the means of
conveying unspeakable blessings. When
we come to the Lord's Supper, we come
to the Passover of the Christian Church;
we come to eat memorial bread and drink
memorial wine, in remembrance of Him
and His last dying wish.

And now the Passover was eaten; the
mouthful of bitter herbs had been taken
by Christ for the last time. The solemn
service was closed usually with a hymn,
or the Psalms—Psalm cxlii to Psalm
cxviii.

Whether these were used that night or
not we cannot tell; but that every jot
and tittle of the law should be fulfilled,
we are told: "And when they had sung
an hymn, they went out."

Poor singing it was, perhaps, from a
high musical standard, but it was doubt-
less approved in heaven, where God ac-
cepts only the heart.

"They went out into the Mount of
Olives." There never was such a going
out before; there never has been such
a going out since.

The Master has gone out. He is on
His way to Gethsemane! To Gethsemane!

Colorado enthusiasts have been asked
by Mr. Roosevelt kindly not to scare the
hears off. It is to be hoped, however,
that the bears do not take it into their
heads to do a little scaring on their own
account.

If that Oklahoma wolf which President
Roosevelt chased for ten miles the other
day and once suspected who was after
him how cheerfully he would have halted
and given himself up.

Students of diplomacy wouldn't be hor-
ribly surprised if King Wilhelm and
Edward, both voyaging on their respective
royal yachts, accidentally met each other
in the Mediterranean.

President Castro has just left Caracas,
ostensibly for a month's trip into the
interior. There seems to be no ground
for the rumor that his real design is
to capture President Roosevelt in the
wilds of Texas.

The Nan Patterson trial is just now
pretty thoroughly concentrated on an in-
quiry into Mr. J. Morgan Smith's pur-
chases in the shooting-iron market.

Secretary Loeb is catching the eddies
of the presidential sporting wave. He has
just participated in a thrilling jack-rabbit
and bunny hunt at Fort Worth.

Bearing in mind the extreme courteous-
ness of Commissioner Garfield's recent
report, the packers have just announced
a substantial raise in price.

Vice-President Fairbanks does not seem
to be unduly annoyed by the ferocity of
the wolves in Colorado and the dangers
of the hunt.

This last search of Jack Frost after
the peach buds is well calculated to make
lovers of the fruit a little nervous.

In point of public interest, the simple
life and the strenuous life have now whol-
ly been superseded by the Equitable Life.

It is intimated that May Day in Russia
is likely to see something doing in the
bomb and dynamite way.

Talking about having the candidates in
our midst, a child in this State recently
swallowed a campaign button.

The "June weddings" are beginning in
April this year and brides are as nume-
rous as apple blossoms.

Strange that Fisherman Cleveland does
not get his Florida luck reported by the
Associated Press.

Secretary Taft is still on the lid and
seems to enjoy the prominence it gives
him.

The President's strenuousness out West
puts the bears and the wolves on their
mettle.

The baseball cranks are showing a
disposition to crowd the season this sea-
son.

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM "BACHELOR MAIDS" OF SOUTH BOSTON

Editor Times-Dispatch:

Sir—The "Bachelor Maids" desire to say that it was purely a
case of sour grapes on the part of the correspondent who sent in a
report of their last meeting. He being an old, hen-pecked married
man, and never having been in a position to know anything about
the proceedings of this club, the remarks he made were entirely
inappropriate and unjust.

It is true that the boys were invited to this one meeting, but
simply because they felt sorry for them, as they had been so long
neglected.

The Bachelor Maids wish it understood that they are just as
independent as ever, but will do entirely as they please about invit-
ing boys or leaving them out. They met at the home of their pres-
ident, Miss Laura Stebbins, on Monday night, and had a delightful
meeting, no boys being invited.

VIRGINIA WRIGHT, Secretary of Bachelor Maids.

South Boston, Va., April 12, 1905.

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sample room in this section of the coun-
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and put into operation by the Stephen
Putney Shoe Company, at their ware-
rooms on Perry Street, in Manchester.

The idea is that of some of the gen-
tlemen connected with this great enter-
prise, and it has been so cleverly ex-
ecuted that the